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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DIRECTIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

M. Regnier and Duke D'Aumale.

Agrarian Outrages in Ireland.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck Again in Office.

Difference Between Austria and Turkey.

Strength of the Italian Army

France.

THE LETTER OF M. REGNIER.

LONDON, October 28.—A dispatch from Versailles says: The letter of Regnier to Duke D'Aumale, for the writing of which the arrest of the former is said to have been ordered, stipulates that three questions only which he (Regnier) "may be allowed to designate, shall be asked him on his examination before the Bazaine court martial." Regnier further informs the Duke that if his request is not granted he will leave France.

AN AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER PROHIBITED.

PARIS, October 28.—M. Lefevre, managing editor of the *Rappel*, was tried yesterday on a charge of participating in acts of the Commune, and acquitted.

The government has prohibited the circulation in France of the Vienna *Neue Free Press* because it has published attacks on President MacMahon.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, October 28.—In the Bazaine trial today the testimony given related to the communication between Metz and Chalons. No facts of importance were elicited.

Germany.

THE PRELIMINARY ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, October 28.—In the preliminary elections for the Landtag the Progressists have been successful in this city. The Liberals have carried Magdeburg, Wiesbaden, Konigsburg, Erfort, Cassel, Kiel, Elbenfeld and Stettin by decisive majorities, and achieved a partial success in Cologne and Fulda. The clericals have carried Munster.

BERLIN, October 28.—Further returns show that the Liberals have carried elections in Schleswig and Frankfort, and have been generally successful in West Prussia, Hanover and Silesia. Posen elects one hundred and forty-two Germans and fifty Poles.

FIRE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, October 28.—A fire last night caused the loss of ninety-five thousand thalers.

BISMARCK REAPPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE MINISTRY.

BERRIN, October 28.—Prince Bismarck has been reappointed President of the Prussian Ministry, in place of General Von Roon. It is understood that his intention to the post carries with it effective control of the whole Cabinet, which he demanded previous to his resignation some time ago.

Italy.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

ROME, October 28.—The law for the reorganization of the Italian army was promulgated to-day. The strength of the army on a pence footing is fixed at 214,000 men.

Austria.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, October 28.—A special from Constantinople announces that an Ambassador from Austria has arrived in that city with instructions to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the two governments, growing out of the conduct of the Austrian Consul in Bosnia.

England.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—FAILURES—OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, October 28.—An accident occurred to-day at the Metropolitan Underground Railroad, by which three persons were killed.

Some mercantile failures were announced in the city to-day.

Several agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland during the past week.

TELEGRAPH CABLE REPAIRED.

LONDON, October 28.—The telegraphic cable between Amoy and Shanghai has been repaired and communication restored.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, October 29, 5 A. M.—The *Times* reports on good authority that Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley commander of of the Ashantee expedition, took out instructions to first offer the Ashantees peace, on conditions that they lay down their arms and withdraw from the territory under British protection.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN AUTHOR.

LONDON, October 29, 5 A. M.—Sir Henry Holland, a well known author and physician, is dead.

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, October 29, 5 A. M.—The *Times* this morning, publishes a note from Archbishop Manning enclosing an extract from *Mainzes Journal*, in which it is stated that the Pope has written a second letter to the German Emperor, and that this letter has not been given to the public.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 28.—Arrived out, the steamship Canada, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, October 28.—Arrived out, the steamers City of Paris and Pennsylvania, from New York.

BREST, October 28.—Arrived, the steamship Pereire, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 28, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜@92⅝; for account 92⅝@92⅞. American Securities—5-20s '65, 95¾; do '67, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91; Erie 20¾. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 6¼ or ⅜ per cent. below the bank rate.

Liscool 31s. Turpentine 33s 3d@33s 6d.

PARIS, October 28.—Rentes 72 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and exports, 1,000; American, 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat averages 12s 7d@12s 10d; California club 12s 3d@12s 6d; red spring 12s; red winter 11s 10d@12s. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 31s 9d. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib do 41s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 37,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn the past three days 8,000 quarters, of which 7,000 quarters were American.

Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and trending downward.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Refined petroleum, 39½ francs.

CASUALTIES.

Accidental Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., October 28, 1873.

George M. Yocum, of the law firm of Bush & Yocum, accidentally shot himself through the left arm in the woods at Three Runs, Clearfield county, while hunting yesterday afternoon. He walked three miles, rode in a wagon nine miles to Emeraahoming, was brought to this city on the ten o'clock train last night, and died this morning at half-past six of nervous exhaustion and loss of blood. Yocum was a good lawyer of large practice, and the choice of the Republicans of Centre county for Congress last fall, but at the district conference gave way to Hon. S. Ross. He was thirty-six years old, unmarried, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CRIMES.

Supposed Murder by a Cousin.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., October 28.—John McLaughlin, aged thirty, was found dead in a road yesterday with his breast and throat mangled by a charge of shot. The supposed murderer was his cousin, with whom he was on bad terms, and who has disappeared. This is the fourth murder in the county within six months.

Sudden Death at Steubenville—Aid for Memphis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 28, 1873.

David Moody, a well known resident of this city, died very suddenly in a fit at the Exchange Restaurant this morning. Deceased was for many years engaged as telegraph operator at different points and was among the first to receive messages by sound entirely. He has been engaged as a compositor at the *Herald* office.

Twelve hundred dollars, collected for the Memphis sufferers, was forwarded to the Howard Association by express to-day.

Gradual Abatement of the Scourge at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 28, 10 P. M.—The mortuary for the past twenty-four hours to six this evening: Yellow fever fourteen; other causes nine; decrease four in fever. Of the deaths to-day nine were negroes, five from yellow fever. Memphis ventures to feel that her hour of relief has come. The scourge has yielded to the ice king, and soon business will resume its accustomed activity. This has been a cold day, and to-night ice is forming in the gutters and a big frost is sure for to-morrow morning.

XIX.

The City Treasurer of Fort Wayne and His Bond.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—A *Gazette* special from Fort Wayne, Indiana, says that the charges of embezzlement now pending against John Droeymyer, Treasurer of that city, caused the examination of his official bond, which resulted in the discovery that it was worthless, the signatures having been secured by his cutting from the bond of his predecessor a slip containing the signature of sureties and pasting it below his own signature on his official bond and presenting it to Council, who accepted it without being aware of its true character.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stokes Trial—Startling Revelations Yet to be Made—The Inside History of the Case—The Gin Mills First to Resume Specie Payments—Sin "Naughty but Nice" in Gotham—The Annual Raid on the Gambling Hells and Brothels—A Glorious Victory Over Tammany Bummers, Repeaters and Vagabonds of High and Low Degree—Hard Times in Store for the Poor—The Salary Sharks—The Beecher-Bowen-Tilton Scandal—Tilton's Contemptible Moral Cowardice—Bowen Beaten at Every Point, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1873.

THE FISK-STOKES TRIAL.

The third act in this terribly agonizing tragedy is now being performed but the public feel as did the young newsboy in the pit of the old Bowery Theater. Night after night the little *gamin* went to see Kirby, the then famous tragedian, play "Richard." On one occasion sleep overcame him, and dropping his unkempt head in the lap of his chum, he said, "Johnny, it's no go, I'm off. Wake me up when Kirby dies." So it is with the public. They take little or no interest in the trial, notwithstanding the new testimony that has been presented by the defense; but when the jury rise again, it will be the beginning of the end, and the excitement will be as intense as ever. With the masses there is very little sympathy expressed for the accused. To them, Fisk appeared in the light of a public benefactor, and they are clamorous for the death of the man that cut short his career of usefulness. The present trial has made manifest the fact, that there were persons who were deterred from offering themselves as witnesses for fear of being imprisoned for an indefinite time, and each day comes some fresh and startling revelation. Stokes' counsel have worked like beavers, and should he be acquitted, it will be entirely due to their untiring efforts. Never was a man surrounded by such a combination of unfortunate circumstances as Stokes. There are those who know the yet unwritten history of the intimacy of Fisk and Stokes, which had such a fatal termination, and, if Stokes is acquitted, there will be told a tale that will lay over the Spanish Inquisition. If told, it will serve to point a moral, and may deter more than one wayward father and husband from forsaking the beaten path of virtue to ramble in the jungle of lust. Fisk threw a glamour over Stokes, and led him a willing captive in his schemes. He associated himself in business with Stokes, and got possession of the oil refinery that belonged to Stokes' mother. He then seduced him to the palatial mansion, where was ensconced the serpent-eyed hussey whose smile was as deadly as the upas. Jealous and infuriated at Fisk's attention to Montaland, she threw his wardrobe on the sidewalk, and importuned Stokes, who had, in company with Fisk, accepted her hospitality, to be her champion at a public ball, that she might show to the *demi monde* that she had resented the indignity offered her by her doughty paramour. This was here that Stokes tumbled, and fell headlong into the terrible abyss on the edge of which he is now struggling for life. Fisk's power was almost infinite, and he hounded his rival to desperation. Just one year preceding the fatal encounter, Fisk had Stokes arrested in the evening, and that he might not be liberated on the following bail-bond, he was placed in a cell at police headquarters and closely confined until Monday morning, while every person arrested throughout the city the same evening had a hearing the next morning. Stokes saw there was no justice for him in New York courts, and even his own counsel were induced to betray him. He moved nervously throughout the city, always looking over his shoulder for the hired bravo, until he met his antagonist on the Grand Central stairway. Time will set all things even, and we may yet know the truth regarding the terrible encounter. Stokes has paid an awful penalty for being a scrumpet's fool, and his fate, be what it may, should make men to shudder at the temptations that await all who lead a fast life.

THAT BOOT OF ALL EVIL,

money, still continues to seduce people. The notice, "have resumed specie payments," is displayed from hundreds of gin mills, and hundreds of young men who have never handled the shiney coins—it being now twelve years since they disappeared—take a boyish delight in crooking their elbow and receiving in change the silver "mint drops." One enterprising rum vender displays on his show-case a few coins filled with coin that in the sunshine fairly dazzle the eyes. As might be expected, he does an active trade. Of course Tom, Dick and Harry all do the same, and then, cocked and primed, off they meander up town. The concert saloon, gambling house or dance-house skirt the great thoroughfare, and are quite easy of access. The specie smells away like the ice in their glasses, and the young bloods go rollicking homewards happy as clams at high water. Sin is not such a hideous monster in this city. As a young man remarked, "Its awful naughty, but its nice."

THE CITY FATHERS

are issuing their annual pronunciamentoes regarding the gambling houses and brothels; but they are about as effective as the wind. In this city there are 128 faro banks, all well known to the police. They are all "skin" games, and yet, strange to say, they are all well patronized. In fact, gambling is one of the institutions of the city that flourishes during the entire year like a green bay tree.

AT LAST

the Republican party in this city have secured a genuine victory. Tammany has been dying by inches, and on Saturday last it gave its last kick. The police justices of this city were the body guard of Tammany Hall. Every vagabond, bummer and repeater of the Tammany tribe was known to them, and there were very few against whom there was not some indictment signed, sealed and pigeon-holed. The Republicans and the Apollo Hall Democracy fused, and the result is ten new police justices, five Republicans and five anti-Tammany Democrats. It is a glorious victory, from which there will be glorious results for citizens in favor of law and order.

HARD TIMES.

are coming again this winter, judging from the report of the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor. In many factories the sounds of toil are ceasing, and the poor, unfortunate operatives are journeying to this city by thousands, where they are finding very cold cheer. Our parks and open squares are filled with hungry men. It's a terrible thing to contemplate, but yet it is so.

SALARY SHARKS

are the bane of the three thousand government officials employed in the custom house, postoffice and other departments, both federal and municipal. The business is a relic of the war. Officers stationed in Washington would discount their pay, being charged ten per cent. a month. There are some half dozen men under the shadow of Trinity church, who advance moneys on salaries, charging eleven per cent. a month. Once in their clutches, it is hard to get out. Of course, they cannot touch the salaries, but they appoint their patrons their agents to collect the amount due them, and in the event of non-payment, the agent is imprisoned in Ludlow street jail for breach of trust.

HAIR PULLING IN PEYMOUTH CHURCH

is the principal feature of news in religious circles. It may be remembered that the investigation into the charges uttered and published by Theodore Tilton, of the *Golden Age*, and Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, against their pastor, Henry Ward Beecher, was postponed until last week, at the request of Mr. Beecher. The Church Committee have summoned Tilton and Bowen to make good their charges, and to the utter astonishment of the public, and particularly to your correspondent, who has heard from Mr. Tilton's own lips the recital of the wrongs done him, Tilton coolly replies that inasmuch as he has not been a member of the church for the past four years, he does not feel in duty bound to obey their citation to appear before them, and therefore respectfully declines to answer the charges made against him. Knowing what I do of this disgusting scandal, I am forced to the conviction that this reply of Tilton's is the most contemptible exhibition of moral cowardice I ever knew or heard of. It is stated by Bowen's relatives that his revelations will startle the community. I doubt it. Bowen has been so far beaten at every point. He attempted a coalition with the Woodhull woman; but it would appear from the result of their conference that Woodhull had been seen by some one on the other side. In the meantime Bowen is at war with the publisher of Beecher's paper, and has instituted proceedings for libel. So far, Bowen has had a pretty rough time. Now that he is cornered, he may fight hard. This week will solve the story, and the community will be heartily glad when the fight is terminated.

XIX.

OHIO NEWS.

The youngest inmate of the Dayton insane asylum is a girl fifteen years old; the oldest a man of eighty-five.

The pupils of the Marion high school are required to read a daily paper for half an hour each day.

Professor J. M. Martin has resigned the Presidency of Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, and accepted the position of Professor of Natural Sciences in the Ohio University.

A few days since, while a ferry boat was coming through the locks at McConnellsville, a large fish jumped into the engine room, through a window. It had to leap about five feet from the water to the window.

Recent incorporations are: The Lima Furniture Manufacturing Company, capital $40,000; Huron Iron Company, capital $150,000, and Home Security Building Association, No. 2, Cincinnati, capital $500,000.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Preparing for Adjournment—Hon. J. W. F. White Makes a Personal Explanation—Committee of Investigation Appointed.

In the Constitutional Convention on Monday, a resolution was offered and adopted that the labors of that body be closed finally on Friday at two o'clock P. M., evening sessions to be held during the week.

Hon. J. W. F. White rose to a personal explanation, and said that some anonymous correspondent of a Pittsburgh newspaper had wilfully misrepresented his position on the railroad article. He then read the dispatch and an editorial which reflected severely upon his action. He pronounced the charges entirely false.

Mr. Boyd (Montgomery) moved that a committee of seven be apointed to investigate the charges made by the correspondent against Mr. White, and Wm. J. Howard, the Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Pattersen (Lancaster) was opposed to the motion, and thought that Mr. White was entirely satisfied with the opportunity granted him to explain. Mr. White himself did not expect or care to have this committee appointed. He had attained his object in personally denouncing his slanderer, and every member here believed him. His constituency in Allegheny had vindicated him the other day by elevating him to a dignified and responsible office.

Mr. Woodward (Phila.) said that the gentleman from Pittsburgh attached undue importance to the newspaper slander to which he has called our attention. Mr. Woodward then entered into a general denunciation of the press of the country.

Mr. Cuyler (Phila.) defended Mr. Howard, who had been in this Hall on but two occasions to his knowledge, and then on business with himself and Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, in a matter in which they were both interested, and entirely foreign to the question before the Convention at the time. He favored the committee, and hoped it would be appointed.

General White (Indiana) opposed it, and said that he had been abused without stint, and read an article from the Scranton *Republican* reflecting upon his conduct. He believed that no good would come from an investigation, since the people would not place credence upon anonymous slanders.

Messrs. Hay and Howard (Allegheny) and other members participated in the debate, and the motion to appoint an investigating committee was agreed.

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Revision be and they are hereby directed to prepare and submit to the Convention a concise statement of the amendments made to the Constitution in the form of an address to the people.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Reduction of Salaries of Railroad Employees.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—It is stated the Atlantic and Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Companies will reduce the salaries of all the employees, from President down, ten per cent., from November 1st.

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company Finds it Difficult to Meet Its Obligations.

"The troubles which have attended the construction of new railroads are beginning to culminate rapidly. It is now asserted that the coupons of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bonds, which will fall due on November 1, will not be paid unless some active measures are taken by the directors of the company to meet the maturing obligations. The bonds in circulation amount to about $15,000,000, and the semi-annual interest is $450,000. It is also understood that a large amount of construction and equipment paper, which is considerably over due, has not been paid. *Tribune* reporters visited Collis P. Huntingdon, President of the road, and asked for information. Mr. Huntingdon said it was true the treasury was not as full as they would like to have it, but it was not owing to any fault of the directors. These gentlemen had already paid in more money than they had promised, and at the present time it was difficult to obtain a great deal. He hoped that the payment of the coupons would be satisfactorily arranged. There was a proposition to the bondholders and other creditors now under consideration. It was the offer to fund the debt and several of the future coupons should be funded into an income bond. The floating debt was about 8,000,000, and would certainly require to be funded. He believed that the bondholders would also fund their coupons. He did not think that there was any danger of foreclosure in default of interest. While the Chesapeake and Ohio road proper was completed, it was essential that an additional line of road, eighty-eight miles long, extending from Mt. Sterling to the Big Sandy, should be constructed for the purpose of forming connections with the western system of railroads. A meeting of the directors will be held to consider matters.

"The Canada Southern."

"The Canada Southern Railway, which was embarrassed in the early stages of the panic, is now about to undergo the same process which has been proposed for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The floating debt of the road is reported at $2,000,000, while the treasury is said to hold securities for $9,000,000. It is proposed to fund the floating debt and purchase some of the earlier maturing coupons. The matter will probably be arranged within the next ten days."

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The Postoffice, Ohio, *Reveille* says: "It is the intention of the company to complete the road as far west as Deshler by November 1st next, and from there run on the D. and M. Railroad to Toledo during the winter. That will be all the iron laid on the main line this fall, but it will be completed to Chicago in the spring as soon as the weather will permit."

Miscellaneous.

—It is announced that the Presidency of the New Jersey Southern Railroad has changed hands, and that Mr. A. M. Surratt will succeed Mr. Jay Gould in that office.

—The international bridge at Buffalo has been completed, and trains can pass between Canada and the Eastern and Western States. The channel bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway has been completed over the the entire line, and trains have resumed regularly.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authorize a denial of the statement that they are at present interested in any Gould's Southern Railroad and Water line. They add that when it is completed to the Chesapeake Bay, in the spring, they may connect with it as a through freight line to New York, but they have no ownership in it now, and do not contemplate any.

—The South Boston Railroad is applying to its new cars, and those which require repairs, an invention, which is thus far confined to this road, and for which a patent has just been granted to Mr. John Hogan, the master mechanic. A large item of expense to railroads has hitherto been in the matter of axle boxes, and the "jaws" in which they slide, and which, when worn by the constant friction, require to be replaced by new ones. The invention mentioned consists of detachable facings which can be speedily and cheaply applied to the boxes and jaws, and when worn replaced by new at an inconsiderable fraction of the expense attending new jaws and boxes, and in an equally small fraction of the time usually required. The plan is equally applicable to steam or horse railroad cars.

—Some twenty freight conductors and brakemen on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad have been detected in stealing freight, and discharged. Their operations, it appears, have been going on for a year past.

—Six hundred different railroads receive pay for carrying the mails. The aggregate length of the railroad service in the United States is now nearly 65,000 miles, and is increasing at the rate of over 5,000 miles per annum.

—Official announcement is made that on or before November 1, 1873, the Canada Southern Railway will be opened for through passenger traffic between Toledo and Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo, and Detroit and Buffalo.

POLITICAL.

State.

If Philadelphia could only be disfranchised, the heart of the Democracy of Pennsylvania would leap for joy. The *Age* parades, in a double-leaded article, the fact that outside of Philadelphia Mackey was defeated by a majority of fifty-nine votes, and therefore declares that the election was a fraud. That is to say, the vote of a city which contains one-fifth of the population, and which pays the heaviest proportion of State taxes, ought not to be considered or counted. Inasmuch as the *Age* is a Philadelphia newspaper, this idea of ignoring the city in a State election is rich indeed.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

General.

Among the members of the Wyoming Legislature are "Blackjack Bill," "Prairie Joe," "Slim Sam Shaw," and "Grizzly Graham." The Speaker will also have to recognize the gentleman from "Hen Foot Claim," and the gentleman from "Buffalo Horn Corners."

James W. Barnes writes us that Private Dalzell will be a candidate for Postmaster of the Forty-third Congress. He accompanies his statement with a biographical sketch which we will be pleased to publish at an early day as an obituary, but cannot find room for it just now and in this connection.—*Columbus, O., Journal.*

JEFFERSON—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon.	3,099	Lndlow	1,567
State Treasur'r—Mackey.	1,998	Hutchinson	1,661
Assembly—Phelps	1,988	Baird	1,717
Treasurer—Wilson	2,334	McPherson	1,328
District Atty—St. Clair	1,611	Cornet	2,093
Commissioner—Travis	2,085	Rudolph	1,597
Auditor—Mitchell	2,021	Coulter	1,686
Jury Com'r.—Morris	1,995	McConnell	1,720

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

Losses to Speaker Blaine and Others.

The Payment of Silver Coin.

Retirement of Naval Officers.

Discharges from the Navy Yard.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1873.

The First National Bank—Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

The depositors in the First National bank have received notification of the readiness of the Receiver to pay a dividend of thirty per cent. next week. It is also stated that the assets of the bank, exclusive of the amount due from Jay Cooke, will enable them to pay ultimately fully ninety per cent. In regard to Jay Cooke & Co. the creditors are anxiously awaiting further developments. Although matters seem to be in *statu quo*, the opinion strengthens that there will be but little realized from the Cooke estate unless in the event of Congress indorsing the Northern Pacific bonds, when the Cookes will be entirely able to pay off the last cent.

Loans to Members of Congress.

Some unfavorable criticism has been evoked on account of loans made to Speaker Blaine and other members of Congress, but so far as Mr. Blaine is concerned the transaction was perfectly legitimate. The loan of $30,000 was made to him several years ago to enable him to pay for his house in this city, and the amount is secured by a mortgage on it which is not due until 1875.

The Payment of Silver Coin.

The Treasury Department to-day paid out some silver, but the amount was quite small and could most probably have been stuffed in a quart measure. A number of parties carried up greenbacks and asked for silver in exchange, which was refused. The Secretary states that he will not pay out silver in any large quantities until he is satisfied that there will be no attempt made to withdraw it from circulation.

Retirment of Officers.

Admirals Thornton A. Jenking commanding Asiatic squadron, William Rogers Taylor commanding South Atlantic squadron, and Benjamin F. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will be retired during the next three months, having passed the age of sixty-two. It is understood that Admiral Davis will succeed to the Superintendency of the Observatory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1873.

ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF SPECIE.

Secretary Richardson's order to Treasurer Spinner, directing the payment of silver, is as follows: "You will please, on and after the receipt of this letter, and until otherwise ordered, pay public creditors, should they desire it, on account of currency obligations, but not in exchange for currency, in sums not to exceed five dollars in any one payment, in silver coin."

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES FROM THE NAVY YARD.

Nearly four hundred mechanics and about one thousand laborers have been discharged from the Navy Yard, owing to the money coming short in consequence of a reduction of improvements made in the yard during the summer.

The Report on River and Harbor Improvements—Resume of Work—Important Recommendations.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1873.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, in transmitting to the Secretary of War the annual reports of engineers having charge of the work of improving the rivers and harbors of the United States, says:

"The operations of this branch of the Engineer service have been conducted in the manner exhibited in the last previous annual reports. The means provided by the appropriation act, approved June 10 1872, have been applied to the works therein specified, and the greater portions of the examinations and surveys authorized in the second section of that act have been completed, and the reports of money transmitted to Congress during the last session. These will be included in the appendix to this report, together with others which have been received during the working season of this year. The few remaining surveys and reports, it is believed, will be completed in time for transmission to Congress early in the coming session. In accordance with the third section of the act, approved June 10, 1872—Lieutenant Colonels Peter C. Hains and Jared A. Smith, Majors Thomas H. Handbury and Charles J. Allen, Captains Francis U. Farquhar and Henry M. Adams, Lieutenants Clinton B. Sears and Edward Burr, Assistant Engineers, and Professor Edward Ofterdinger, of the Corps of Engineers, were detailed as members of a Board of Engineers to examine and report upon the practicability of bridging the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie; the number and character of the vessels navigating that channel, and the number of trips made by each, and if bridging be practicable, to report what length of spans and elevation above water will be required so as not seriously to injure the navigations of the channel. The Board is now occupied with this investigation, and it is expected that their report will be received in the early part of the next session. It appears that the present and demand made by some of the railways of the United States for uninterrupted and speedy transportation both of passengers and freight, and in order to avoid vexatious delays and avoid trans-shipment at the crossings of navigable waters, Congress has from time to time authorized a number of bridges to be constructed by railway and bridge companies and other corporations, at certain specific localities, and subject to certain specific conditions. These acts of authority while imposing such conditions as will prevent the bridges from materially obstructing or impairing or injuriously modifying the navigation of the rivers, yet differ in the conditions or processes by which this protection of the interests of navigation is to be secured. In some cases it is required that the location, plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and that the construction of the bridge shall not be commenced until the location and plans have received his approval. In other cases there are no conditions requiring the plans and specifications to be submitted to the Secretary of War, or requiring his approval, but the Attorney General of the United States is directed to file a libel in the name of the United States. It is to be remarked, however, that the more recent acts place the supervision of the locations and construction of bridges under the control of the Secretary of War.

"In carrying out these provisions of the Bridge laws a great deal of labor has devolved upon the officers of the Engineer Department. It has been found necessary to constantly visit the localities proposed to examine and report upon bridge projects, and often they have to make detailed examinations and surveys. In discharging this duty, and also while engaged upon works for the improvement of rivers under appropriations made by Congress, it has been ascertained that bridges are in process of construction over navigable waters of the United States, under authority of acts passed by Congress, which appear to be derived not from the specific acts authorizing the construction of bridges, but from acts granting a right of way over the lands of the United States and acts making grants of land for the construction of railways. There are also cases where bridges have been built, and others where bridges are in process of construction across navigable waters of the United States without any authority or alleged authority from the United States. It is respectfully suggested that the attention of Congress be invited to this subject, with the view of procuring such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary to secure the navigable waters of the United States against such sources of injury."

The following list of appropriations asked for the next fiscal year, to be expended in the further improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, was inadvertently omitted from the list telegraphed last night.

For dredging out the city of Superior and preserving entrances thereto, $175,000.

Improvement of Ontonagon Harbor, Michigan. There has been no work done at this harbor during the last fiscal year, no appropriation having been made since 1870. Some work is very necessary if the harbor is to be made of use to the general commerce of the lakes. The amount asked for is $150,000.

Improvement of Eagle Harbor, Michigan. No work was done during the last fiscal year. A channel should be excavated through the rock at the entrance to the harbor to a depth of fourteen feet below low water, and 150 feet wide. $150,000 is asked for.

For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, $35,000; for Menominee harbor, Michigan, $50,000; Green Bay harbor, Wisconsin, $25,000; Harbor of Refuge, at the entrance of the Sturgeon Bay canal, $60,000; Ahnepee harbor, Wisconsin, $50,000; Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, $50,000; Manitowoc harbor, Wisconsin, $30,000; Sheboyan harbor, Wisconsin, $20,000; Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin, $50,000.

Milwaukee harbor—The appropriation of ten thousand dollars made at the last session of Congress is now being applied to dredging the channel to a depth of sixteen feet. This work will be completed the present season. No estimate is submitted for this harbor. In the course of a few years it will be necessary to replace the old superstructure, when an estimate for a masonry superstructure will be submitted.

Racine Harbor, Wisconsin—It is proposed to extend the north pier fifty feet further, and to continue the dredging in the channel, which will put this harbor in excellent condition. $15,000 is asked for.

For the improvement of Kenosha Harbor, Wisconsin, and to make it available for all classes of vessels, will require the extension of the piers one hundred feet further and dredging in the channel to a depth of sixteen feet, and for this purpose $50,000 is asked.

For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, $50,000; Manistee harbor, Michigan, $50,000 Ludington harbor, Michigan, $51,440; White River harbor, Michigan, $45,000; Muskegon harbor, Michigan, $56,000; Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, $100,000; Black Lake harbor, Michigan, $50,000; Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, $35,000; South Haven harbor, Michigan, $50,000; St. Joseph harbor, Michigan, $2,000.

Saint Mary's Falls Canal—During the year nearly all the land required for the enlargement of the canal was purchased, and steps are in progress to obtain possession of the remainder. For this work an appropriation of $500,000 is asked. For Cheyboygan Harbor, Michigan, $50,000.

Harbor of Refuge on Lake Huron.—The Board of Engineer Officers convened to decide upon a proper location for the proposed harbor, after a very full and minute examination along the coast of Lake Huron from Point Aux Barques, a distance of more than fifty miles in the direction of the St. Clair river, found the coast very unfavorable for the construction of a harbor of refuge, no holding ground of a good or even fair character having been found along the entire distance. The only points deemed worthy of consideration by the Board were Port Hope and Sand Beach, and it was decided to select the former place, and an appropriation of $200,000 is asked for to continue the work which has already been contracted for as far as the available funds will permit.

For the improvement of the mouth of Rock river—St. Clair river—Michigan, $15,000; Monroe harbor, Michigan, $50,000; Maumee river, Ohio, $12,000; Huron harbor, Ohio, $2,000, Vermillion harbor, Ohio, $5,000; Black river harbor, Ohio, $20,000; Cuneaut harbor, Ohio, $1,600; Rocky river harbor, Ohio, $50,000; Oak Orchard harbor, New York, $20,000; Charlotte harbor, New York, $50,000; Putneyville harbor, New York, $25,000; Big Sodus harbor, New York, $30,000; Little Sodus harbor, New York, $30,000; Mouth of Block river, New York, $214,000 is required to complete the work at this point; Waddington harbor, New York, $10,000; Plattsburg harbor, New York, $5,000; Burlington harbor, Vermont, $10,000; Swanton harbor, Vermont, $15,000; to complete the improvement of Water creek, Vermont, $48,146; for the improvement of the Upper Columbia river, Oregon, $2,000; breakwater at Wilmington, California, $145,647 07.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1873.

THE QUESTION OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Cooper Union was filled last night by the opponents of any change in the common school system involving the diversion of the public funds to sectarian schools. Among the resolutions was one favoring the incorporation of the general principle of the common school system in the Constitution of the United States, that it may become national and may be placed beyond the reach of its enemies.

STOLEN BONDS—AN IMPUDENT QUESTION.

Two weeks ago a box containing a quantity of bonds belonging to John H. Seeback was stolen from the Long Island Savings Bank, Brooklyn. On Saturday, Mr. Seebach received a letter asking if he would pay fifteen thousand dollars for the return of the bonds.

A CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Abijah Richardson, messenger for the great railroad bond forgers, has been arrested on a charge of swindling the Fullerton Cigar Company, of Joliet, out of $13,000.

PROPOSAL BY THE UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the central branch of the Union Pacific Road have determined to ask first mortgage bondholders to fund the first seven coupons falling subsequent to November 1st and have prepared a series of bonds for that purpose.

AN APPEAL FROM MEMPHIS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon a communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer, stating that the municipal authorities of Memphis had appealed to the New York city government for fifty thousand dollars to aid the yellow fever sufferers. On motion of Alderman Morris, the amount named was appropriated.

DARING ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Three ruffians entered the residence of Mr. Biefke, on Amity street, about noon, seized Mrs. Biefke, poured some liquid down her throat, which rendered her insensible, ransacked the house, took the earrings from the stupefied woman, whom they had tied to the piano, and were about to depart with a trunk full of plunder, when her husband came home and the robbers fled.

STOKES TRIAL—CONCLUSION OF ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Tremaine concluded his address on behalf of Stokes about half-past one, and after a short recess District Attorney Phelps began his address for the prosecution. He spoke three hours and forty minutes and his address was still unfinished when the Court adjourned.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the National Academy of Science to-day some thirty of the most eminent professors of the country were present. A paper on "Sound in Relation to Fog Signals" was read by Prof. Henry and discussed by Professors Lange, Alvord and Hillyard.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—Loss $150,000.

John H. Morrell's furniture storehouse, No. 105 East Thirty-second street, was, this evening, destroyed by fire. The loss,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1878.

NO PARTY was ever able to profit by a success won by *less* than its usual strength, for it was sure to be overturned by its opponent at the very next trial. This is an axiom in politics which the Ohio Democrats would be wise to study thoroughly.

A NEW ENGLAND paper suggests that "all noodles should be rigidly excluded from legislative halls, next year." Would not such an exclusion make the attendance in such halls too meager for the transaction of business, which cannot be done without a quorum?

INTERNAL REVENUE receipts, which fell off greatly during the panic, are beginning to show a marked improvement. This is an unmistakable sign of growing health in the condition of business affairs; since the tax-gatherer ever treads at the heels of industry and enterprise.

THIS is a good year for declining. Nearly all the prominent Democrats of New York have declined various nominations tendered them by Democratic conventions, which would seem to indicate that the prospects of success for Democratic nominees are not very promising in that State.

THE *Tribune* seconds the suggestion made in the COMMERCIAL a short time ago, that the bonds given by Cashiers, Treasurers and other financial servants of the public, should either be recorded or placed in the custody of the State. The proposition, that paper says, "is a good one," and adds that these bonds "certainly should not be left in charge of any person interested in their destruction."

THE election of ALLEN in Ohio has wonderfully elated the old slaveholders. They gauge the Democracy of the present by their knowledge of the Democracy of the past, and therefore conclude that if the Democracy should return to power they will forthwith be paid the market value of their slaves at the time they were emancipated. Their reasoning is probably correct. They certainly are correct in concluding that they will never be paid for their slaves until the Democrats get into power again.

THE New York *Tribune* would apparently seem ambitious of becoming the American tail of the London *Times'* kite. For several weeks past hardly a letter has appeared in the former journal from its special English correspondent, which has not contained a greater or less amount of fulsome eulogy of the latter paper; while the latest communication of this writer consists of a *quasi* vindication, or at least defense, of the course of the *Times* for its bitter and unscrupulous hatred toward this country during the rebellion. The *Tribune* is fast degenerating into unmitigated snobbishness.

THE English agricultural movement has brought a number of singular facts and tendencies into bold relief; prominent among which is the evidence afforded that the Church of England, as represented at least by its Bishops and Clergy, are really against the rights of the lowly, who are supposed to be peculiarly under the fostering care of a maternal religion, and that the former are in close alliance with the landed aristocracy. Dr. HAROLD BROWN, the newly appointed Bishop of Winchester, seems to be the only Church dignitary of any eminence who has had the manly courage to plant himself firmly on the side of the poor and oppressed.

THE recent panic does not appear to have affected the frontiersmen of our far western Territories in any appreciable manner. According to all accounts, they are getting on quite as well as usual, having deer and antelope meat in plenty, and living in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as their forefathers in the States did a hundred years ago. When a hunter has a good buckskin suit, a good horse, and a trustworthy rifle, he sees little else to care for. They seem to be altogether unmindful whether railroads are built or not, and care just as little whether the National banks have weathered the storm or not. The "lodge in the vast wilderness," for which dreaming COWPER sighed, has decided advantages—at intervals.

THE New Jersey Southern Railroad, extending from New York to the Delaware river, in the southern part of New Jersey, is in trouble. The Baltimore and Ohio Road looked to the extension of the route of this road from Southern New Jersey through Delaware and Maryland to Baltimore, as a means of building up a rival route to that of the Pennsylvania road from New York to Washington city, and work to the amount of $1,000,000 had already been done on the extension south of the Delaware river; when the commercial panic prevented the company from negotiating its bonds, and further work has been suspended. The road is, in fact, bankrupt, and the construction of a rival route from New York to Washington city is postponed indefinitely.

YESTERDAY afternoon there came to us the first real premonitions of the ensuing winter which our city has yet experienced. Looking on the steady fall of the sad snow, one could not choose but think of the poor, of the working classes, of the monetary stress, of the fact that many manufacturing and other establishments are reducing their forces, and of the destitution and suffering which the unemployed will inevitably be called on to undergo. And our voice is, let no employer discharge his workmen in a time like this, unless such a step is absolutely necessary. It would be heartless cruelty to do so. We stand upon the threshold of a long and severe winter. Let the high claims of Humanity, as well as the smug suggestions of self-preservation, be heard and responded to.

IT would seem that "Protection protests" in other departments of national industry beside that of iron. It is ascertained that the exportation of wool to this country from England last year, amounted to only six hundred and thirty odd thousand pounds, a decrease of over nine hundred thousand pounds. In woolen clothes the decrease was nearly one million yards. In woolen carpets almost one and a half million yards. In cotton piece goods nearly twenty-one million yards. In linen piece goods more than eight and three-quarters million yards. In silk and broad-stuffs nearly three hundred and fifty thousand yards, and a large comparative falling off in tons of lead and salt, and in the values of ribbons, mixed materials, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery. What do our free traders think about it?

THE revenue of the United States government fell off, during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30th, over $3,000,000. The whole of this deficiency occurred in the month of September, and was undoubtedly the result of the monetary derangement, and as it is likely to continue during the winter months, it is safe to anticipate that the revenues of the fiscal year will fall off at least $20,000,000. Congress, has, in this fact, a warning against all the numerous schemes which are now under way to deplete the National Treasury. The one great overmastering difficulty of Congress will be, not to discover how to spend the public money, but how to save it. Economy is much more difficult than extravagance, but when economy is imperative it ought to be robbed of half its difficulty, and that it is imperative in this case ought to be too plain to be misunderstood, even by the most stolid of Congressmen.

THE New York papers publish extended reviews of the condition of trade and business in the Eastern States, from which it would seem that there are valid grounds for believing in a speedy return of prosperity. Some manufactories have shut down, but it is reported that in these instances the stoppage is intended to be only temporary; while a much greater number have not yet begun any diminution in their products, and a very large proportion do not contemplate it. In certain lines of goods—those which do not perish with the season—it is proposed to keep right on with the manufacture as though nothing had occurred. The great cause for the reductions which have occurred is overproduction, or rather production during and through the panic, so that now the money stringency having affected all classes, and reduced the demand, an over-production is the result. The general impression, however, appears to be that the worst has passed, and that there will presently ensue a season of prosperity which will be all the better on account of the difficulties which preceded it.

EVEN so strait-sected a Democratic paper as the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, feels compelled to lift its voice against the amazing proposition, to which we referred yesterday, that the general government shall assume the debts of the Southern States contracted since the war, upon the pretense that they are unable to pay them, and that they are the result of reconstruction. That such a bill has already been prepared, and that there is a settled determination on the part of a large number of members of Congress, and of their outside backers, to exert themselves to the utmost to push it through that body at its next session, the *Enquirer* does not entertain a particle of doubt. In view of the fact that the holders of Southern bonds can afford to, and probably will, spend large sums of money in trying to seduce Congressmen into the support of the scheme, which, should it pass, would instantly cause their now almost worthless paper to rise to par, it behooves the people to put their foot down with regard to the matter authoritatively and at once, so that the servants whom they have chosen to legislate for them may not be able to plead any miserable excuse in the premises, whatever.

PARTY WARFARE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE and his Liberal supporters at present occupy an embarrassing and unenviable position. Whichever party controls the government in England for a few years, under whatever circumstances of the country, almost certainly find themselves, in the course of time, beset with difficulties which expose them to the attacks of their adversaries. And Mr. GLADSTONE being a genuine reformer and not afraid of change, has brought upon himself and his ministry a tremendous burden of reproach. According to Mr. DISRAELI, not speaking in the heat of debate, but writing a letter at his leisure, "for nearly five years the present Ministers have harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class institution and species of property in the country. Occasionally they have varied this state of civil warfare by perpetrating some job which has outraged public opinion, or by stumbling into mistakes which have been always discreditable, and sometimes ruinous. All this they call a policy, and seem quite proud of it, but the country has, I think, made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering." So far, the Tory leader, in a strain differing only in the precision and correctness of its style from the invective with which some Democratic organs assail the present Washington administration. It has been for some time understood that Mr. GLADSTONE hoped soon to conciliate and generally delight the nation with a budget warranting the abolition of the income tax. Amidst the universal satisfaction which such a proposition was expected to produce, the present ministry would have little or no fear of the result of an appeal to the country in a general election. They felt quite confident that the past would be forgotten or forgiven, and that their career would be triumphantly justified by the prolongation of their power. But the prospect of being able to propose the abrogation of the offensive tax has been completely darkened by the unexpected pecuniary demands of the Ashantee war. This war will certainly not cost less and it may cost much more than the Abyssinian expedition, which added ten millions of pounds sterling to the wrong side of the national accounts. Besides, the war is evidently unpopular. An influential portion of the people are hostile to it as being unnecessary and therefore unjust, though probably few would favor its arrest on conditions discreditable to the national character or disadvantageous to the national interests. Having become involved in the conflict, the government is expected to carry it to a prosperous conclusion. The Tories, however, are making a great ado about the alleged blundering foreign policy in which it originated, and about the alleged blundering management with which it has been so far carried on. In fact, there is too much foundation for what Englishmen often say, in moments of confidence that their administrators of all degrees nearly always blunder into their work and continue to blunder in waging them, until experience on the scene of conflict and the roaring of public opinion at home have compelled them to gather up their wits. Certainly, it was so in the last China war, in the Indian mutiny, even in the Crimean war, and it seems to have been so in the present war on the West African coast.

Not only Tories but many of the Liberals believe that this last war might have been easily avoided, and there is no doubt that it has been mismanaged. Instead of being the trifling affair it was manifestly taken to be by the government at the beginning, it turns out to be a regular life and death struggle with a King having from seventy thousand to a hundred thousand fighting men of his own, and supported by all the tribes on the coast for an indefinite distance north and south of Cape Coast Castle. And instead of being able to wage the war with negro troops alone, as was expected, the government has had to bring Sikh and Hindoo regiments from India and to send British regiments from England. In view of such apparent miscalculations and mistakes, it is not surprising to learn that the Tories are vehement in demanding that Parliament shall be immediately convoked, that it may receive information and take measures concerning a matter which so nearly touches the reputation and interests of the empire. Though many can remember the occasion when a Tory administration was censured by Parliament for engaging in a less hazardous and less expensive war with Persia without Parliamentary sanction, Mr. GLADSTONE taking the lead in supporting the vote of censure, it is now stated that the ministry are determined to proceed on their own responsibility, and therefore refuse to heed the demand for the assembly of the legislature. According to a correspondent of the New York *World*, always a doubtful authority, the Cabinet is also determined to avoid a general election, and to retain the present Parliament until 1875. However that may be, the political situation in England is interesting just now.

INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES.

The Chicago banks, it is said, have resolved to keep their balances in New York at the lowest point possible, sufficient, barely, to cover such bills of exchange as they may have to draw, and to take no interest on their balances after November 1.

This is, undoubtedly, the true policy. The banks can lend their money more safely and advantageously at home than they can to the New York banks, especially when it is considered that the latter have to engage in stock speculations to enable them to pay interest on their country bank deposits. Stock collaterals, it has been ascertained, are not the most reliable in the world, and loans made on them are not by any means secure. The country banks might have learned this, long since, if they had been willing to; but they were wilfully blind, and preferred a big balance in New York, drawing five to six per cent. interest, to loans made at home, although fully aware that the New York banks used the balances in making advances on stock collaterals.

Secretary BOUTWELL was right when he pointed to this practice of the interior banks of keeping large balances in New York, drawing interest, as one of the principal causes of the present monetary troubles. The struggle on the part of Eastern banks and bankers to get the deposits of the interior banks was a brisk one, and the competition between them so active that very high rates of interest were held out as the bait to draw them; and this bait was so seductive that a very large proportion of the banking capital of the interior was held on deposit in Philadelphia and New York. The consequence of the existence of this large deposit line was that the banks and bankers who obtained it at a high rate of interest were compelled to lend it to whatever promised them the quickest and largest return, and stock and bond speculations were necessarily fostered by the possession of it. The money which should have been kept at home, employed in fostering home business, was thus diverted into an unnatural channel, and was devoted to fostering speculations instead of legitimate enterprise.

If experience has put an end to all this, and has taught the bankers of the country that their capital can be better employed at home by themselves, than it possibly can be by others in Philadelphia and New York, then the late flurry will have accomplished one great good; and we trust that Congress will, among its earliest acts of legislation, put an end to any recurrence of this difficulty by prohibiting the National Banks from either giving or receiving interest on balances due to other banks.

HON. J. W. F. WHITE.

We are sorry that this gentleman paid the attention which he did, in the Constitutional Convention, to a newspaper slander upon him, imputing mercenary motives to him in his vote on the railroad article. Every one who knows Mr. WHITE knows the allegation to be a slander; and the vile imputation upon him derived no character either from its anonymous author or from the paper through which it found publicity. Nobody believed it, and it should, therefore, have been treated with the silent contempt it deserved. He has, however, chosen to demand an investigation; and we are satisfied his libellers can present no proof to sustain the charge. We hope now that the investigation has been ordered, that it will be thorough. The more thorough it is the more complete the vindication will be.

THE great popularity at least in Great Britain, of Sir. DAVID BREWSTER'S little book on the question "Are the Planets Inhabited?" afforded sufficient evidence of the popular interest felt on the subject. The intensity of the eminent savant's own belief in the soundness of his affirmative answer to the question, was made strikingly apparent in the earnestness and, as some said, the unscientific fervor with which he replied to Dr. WHEWELL'S skeptical objections to the view. But while Sir DAVID regarded the objections with some indignation, upon many minds less enthusiastic or less influenced by theological preconceptions the objections had the effect of rendering them somewhat indifferent to the controversy. No doubt many still continue to attach a certain human interest to the planets, choosing to fancy them inhabited, perhaps with people much like ourselves, or irrespective of scientific consideration, holding that territories so vast as the surfaces of the heavenly bodies present, must be utilized in some way for the benefit of creatures capable of thought and feeling. Persons who indulge in such fancy or *a priori* belief, will be pleased to learn that a Frenchman of considerable eminence in the scientific world, M. CHARLES CROS, not only believes some at least of the planets to be inhabited, but believes in the possibility of opening up communications with the planetary inhabitants from the earth. He rests this possibility on the supposition that, if there are people living, say, in the planet Venus, some of them may be astronomers, as much interested in our orb as our astronomers are interested in theirs. On the 5th of July, 1869, M. CROS read before the French Academy of Sciences a *memoire*, since printed, on the mode of communicating with the planets, describing an elaborate arrangement of parabolic mirrors by means of which he thought the object might be effected. The subject has again been brought to the attention of the same distinguished society of savans by a *memoire* of M. CHARLES CROS on the approaching transit of Venus. Having suggested various topics for observation on the memorable occasion, he directs particular attention to the surface of the planet *in transitu* and if luminous points are seen, he urges that their position and their remissions of intensity, if they manifest any, and the nature of the remissions, be particularly noted. His theory is that the astronomers of Venus, presuming that the passage of their orb across the sun's disk will attract the attention of their terrestrial *confreres* may take advantage of the moment when our telescopes are directed upon the planet to send us signals.

As to the feasibility of the method or as to the probability of an exchange of signals on the occasion, we do not presume to express or even to entertain any opinion. In justification of our mention of the subject we must say on sufficient authority that M. CHARLES CROS is no hoaxer, and has rendered very valuable services to science.

ONE of the marked results of the commercial panic which grew out of excessive railroad enterprise, is the disenchantment of the public mind respecting VANDERBILT and his roads. The "Commodore," as he is called, was regarded, prior to that event, as a grand railroad monarch, and the railroads managed by him or in his interest, as not only the best roads in the country but the most successful. The stocks of the New York Central and the Lake Shore roads were considered excellent investments and as safe as United States bonds; but to-day the "Commodore" is himself under suspicion, his roads are looked on with distrust, and the stocks of both the roads we have named are quoted at figures that betoken a total loss of public confidence. New York Central which used to sell at 120@125 is down to 86, and Lake Shore has shrunk from figures above par to 61. The management of the latter road is now known to have been reckless and corrupt, the developments involving the good reputation of both VANDERBILT and his deceased son-in-law; and the great "Commodore," instead of being regarded as a railroad demiged, is obliged to shin it about Wall street, like an ordinary mortal, and put up collaterals to secure the payment of his obligations. There is, consequently, one more bogus deity dethroned; and if the panic is teaching some very expensive lessons, they are, notwithstanding, very valuable ones.

THAT a comprehensive system of irrigation, applied to our vast barren or unproductive Western stretches, could not fail to produce most satisfactory and profitable results, hardly admits of a doubt in the face of the experience of other countries. If, however, as seems to be the case, the Irrigation Congress which recently assembled at Denver, Colorado Territory, expects the general government to devise and carry out the project which the Convention was assembled to promote, it may just as well make up its mind to a disappointment; for the people, who have burdens enough to bear already, will not hear of it for a moment. Granting the value of the system as an aliment of farming industry, let the people interested copy the example of California, where it has been utilized with results of the most favorable character; of Utah, where it has redeemed wide tracts from comparative barrenness; or of Nevada, where it has turned her dreary alkali wastes into blooming fields and pastures. Heaven, it is written, helps those who help themselves. Let the promoters of the enterprise dig. To beg they ought to be ashamed.

PERSONAL.

Last week the people of Jefferson county, Ohio, through one of their number selected for that purpose, presented a very handsome cane to Mr. W. H. Allison, on the occasion of his retirement from the editorship of the Steubenville *Herald*, after a faithful service of upwards of a quarter of a century. The *Herald* is one of the oldest and staunchest Republican papers in Ohio.

Ex-Governor William Bebb, who was Governor of Ohio in 1846, died at Rockford, Illinois, on the 23d inst. He was a man of unusual ability, and at one time promised to be very eminent in public life, but after killing a man in a difficulty, he retired from political life, and removed to Illinois. He had been an invalid five years.

Boss Tweed went to Rhode Island one day last week, and they had to take the State into the house and lock it up every night, to keep him from carrying it off.

JOHN SURRATT, who failed as a lecturer on the assassination of Lincoln, is writing a book; and if he can get it published before Andy Johnson gets through with his explanation it will be likely to have something of a sale.

The influence of women in politics has recently had a practical demonstration in England. The late elections at Dover and Bath were determined more by the wives of the candidates than the candidates themselves.

Judge John Law, a Democratic ex-Congressman, died at his residence in Evansville, Ind., last week. He was the third generation of his family who served in Congress, his father, an eminent lawyer in Connecticut, having been a member of the Congress of 1811-13, and his grandfather a delegate to the Convention that adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Scott, by H. K. Brown, of New York, is nearly ready to be set up in Washington. The statue, the pedestal and the labor of placing it in position, will together cost nearly $100,000, and it is said by good judges who have seen the statue that it will surpass, as a work of art, any similar work on this continent.

Miss Louise Alcott's mother, who is old enough to know better, says: "I am 73, but mean to go to the polls before I die, even if my three daughters have to carry me."

Another Duke is coming to impress America. It is he of Genoa, nephew of Victor Emanuel and brother of the Princess Margherita. He is expected to arrive in San Francisco from China soon, and from there he will come East overland.

A New York lady believes that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is her brother, who was lost to her and the rest of the family while a small boy. The youth went from Rochester with another family, and his relatives have not heard from him from that day to this.

Sad Death of a Young Heroine.

Very touching are the accounts in the Memphis papers of the labors and heroic death of "little Mattie Stevenson," an almost unknown girl, who came from Towanda, Illinois, to nurse the sick of Memphis. She shrank from no danger, and would take no pay. A few hours before her death, a box came from her friends at home containing a few changes of clothing (she had come away without even these) and little trifles stored by loving hands to relieve the suffering. Her body was followed to the grave by the sorrowing citizens of Memphis, called together to pay this slight tribute to modest self-sacrifice. Few months pass that do not bring with them some such deed as this, done without hope of praise or reward, only for the love the doer bears to humanity. They prove that in spite of embezzlements, defalcations, robberies and corruptions, human nature is not so black as it often seems; nay, that it has in it a touch of the divine.

A San Francisco paper says: "Should the breadth of land under wheat cultivation continue to increase, as it promises to do, we will require no less than 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 wheat bags yearly. The value of these, at a very low figure would be from $2,500,000 to $3,750,000. We now pay $1,000,000 per annum to Scotland for wheat-bags, which we could as well make ourselves, and so give employment to over 500 people. Our future needs would give work to an average of 1,500 persons to be employed in weaving the jute into burlaps and converting the latter into bags. That would be equivalent to an addition of 9,000 to our population. Dundee, in Scotland, with a population of over 100,000 is almost entirely supported by this industry, which has been the means of doubling her population in twenty years. We can obtain jute, laid down here, duty paid, at three cents a pound, quite as cheap as they can have it in Scotland; and we can sell the manufactured goods even cheaper than the Scotch do. We are already pioneering the industry. Let us hope that our moneyed men will take the matter up and relieve us from the necessity of sending 15,000 miles for wheat-bags."

A COMPARISON of three places of invalid resort, Mentone, France, Aiken, South Carolina, and Anaheim, in Southern California, for the months of December, January and February, has been made by Francis S. Miles, of New York. He says that at Anaheim an invalid could have been out of doors all day during 81 days, and would have been confined in doors by bad weather 9 days. At Mentone there were 67 fair days and 23 bad days, and at Aiken, 53 fair and 37 bad days. The average temperature at Anaheim, during the three winter months, was 61 degrees; at Mentone, 48½ degrees, and at Aiken, 53 degrees.

THE Leavenworth *Commercial* states that General William Larimer, of that city, recently received from Hon. J. H. Crichton, of Labette county, Kansas, a specimen of cotton raised upon the latter's farm. Mr. Crichton raised 600 pounds from three-quarters of an acre of his land, and thinks that cotton would be a profitable crop, at least for Southern Kansas. Mr. Crichton is of the opinion that one and a half bales of 500 pounds each can be raised upon average land in Kansas, and will pay better than the usual crops. The only drawback at present is the want of cotton gins.

An eminent French physician who for many years has made a study of scurvy, concludes that it is not produced by want of vegetables, nor are vegetables indispensable for its cure, but that it is the result of bad hygienic conditions in those who contract it. Cold, dampnes, excessive work, moral depression, and insufficient alimentation he thinks, are its principal cause.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democrats want to have Allen inaugurated as Governor of Ohio on the anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run.

Capitalists are now jingling the keys in their pockets, that they may not be alarmed at the sounds of the precious metal, a little while hence.

Complaint is made that science is showing that Saturn's Rings are nuisances, whereby Saturn is proved to suffer from a complaint that prevails in our own planet.

It is said there never was, on the face of the earth, so much salvation and so little soap in one place as at Rome, except perhaps at Naples.

The planing mill owners and lumber merchants of the country have united to resist the claims of Jos. P. Woodbury to a heavy royalty for the use of planing machines for which he has recently obtained a patent.

Telegraphing is a game that prairie chickens do not understand, and in consequence many of them are killed by coming in contact with the wires in their flight in large flocks out West.

There is more confusion in Chicago over the mayoralty than has existed in Cincinnati in any legislative contest.

An Illinois mechanic has invented an improved tail light for railway trains. It is so arranged that the engineer of a train approaching it can tell with some degree of certainty how far the signal of warning is distant from him.

A Kentucky farmer has a saddle-mare which was taken from him by some soldiers during the war, and was gone nine years and nine months, to the very day, when she astonished the whole family and neighborhood by returning home by herself and of her own accord.

The cotton ports generally have received one-third less cotton during the above period than for the the same time last year, so that the delay in marketing the crop is universal.

Kansas farmers do not seem to have lost all faith in the future of agriculture, since they have sown seven acres of wheat this year where they had one sown last year.

The ratio of fires in large cities in the early and middle autumn is about ten to one over any other season of the year. Be careful, and look to the little blazes.

> Still, through our paltry stir and strife,
> Glows down the wished ideal,
> And Longing moulds in clay what life
> Carves in the marble real;
> To let the new life in, we know,
> Desire must ope the portal;
> Perhaps the Longing to be so
> Helps make the soul immortal.

The accident at Cornell University, which resulted in the death of young Leggett, is bringing into unfavorable notoriety secret college societies in general.

Of the one hundred and sixty-four country banks in Massachusetts, only nine suspended currency payment during the late panic, and these only temporarily. All have since resumed. This speaks well for the financial strength of that State.

The Commissioner of Patents refuses to grant a patent to Francis J. Lippett, of Cambridge, Mass., for a contrivance which he calls "the Psychic Stand, or Detector," which is intended to aid in spiritualistic investigations, on the ground that the patent office cannot sanction a mechanism for fostering delusion and imposture.

Austria has taken the place of Russia as the enemy of Turkey, and, by extraordinary kindness to some of the neighboring Princes whose policy it is to recognize the suzerainty of the Porte, has aroused the jealousy of that ruler.

A new newspaper, edited by women, has been established at Pueblo, Mexico. A Roman Catholic priest, who has recently married, contributes to the journal a series of articles advocating the abandonment of celibacy by the priesthood.

A medicinal spring has been discovered at Cape May, New Jersey. It was reached by boring a tubular well eighty feet below the surface.

Professor AGASSIZ has written a luminous letter to a New England journal on the whereabouts and habits of Bisticophorus Americanus, Palinuris Perciformis, Monocanthus Cuspicauda, Tetraodon Layigatis, Argentina Glossodonta, Elops Saurus, Micropogon Undulatus and Sphyræna Vulgaris. It is all about fish.

They are seriously talking about pulling down old Lambeth Palace, the home, for centuries, of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and withal one of the most picturesque points of view in the steamboat journey up the Thames.

The coal mining interests of Kansas are rapidly becoming important. During this year 400,000 tons of coal have been taken from the Carbondale mines, from 500 to 600 persons employed, and the pay-roll is $5,000 to $6,000 a month.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* relates the case of a girl in that city who has lived eight years without eating and is able to foretell future events, see through stone walls, read the thoughts of others and do many other wonderful things beyond the grasp of ordinary humanity.

In view of the high price of coal and wood, increasing year by year, the Canadian authorities have begun to turn their attention to the cultivation and drying of peat. There are immense tracts of so-called marsh lands in the United States and Canada, which, until a few years past, have been looked upon as so much waste.

Massachusetts is beginning to discuss the question whether there is danger of a Republican defeat in that State. No meetings have been held, no speeches made, no effective steps taken to bring out the Republican vote.

Two hundred and thirty-five young men of Cologne have just been condemned to fines of fifty thalers each for having emigrated to America, contrary to the military law. Now the question is how to collect the money.

More probably because the whole affair has become an insufferable bore, one of the London clubs has passed a by-law fining a fine of one guinea on any member who introduces the Tichborne case in conversation, or incidentally refers to the claimant or is cause.

An inventive Georgian has discovered a process by which excellent coffee may be made from persimmon seeds, and a joint stock company is to be formed for the manufacture of this new luxury.

Polygamy is fading out in Turkey by the gradual imitation of European customs, and a conviction that a single wife is less expensive and makes a happier home. Many of the higher classes of officials now keep but one wife.

It has been found upon experiment that the exportation of live beeves to Europe will not pay at the present freight rates of steamships companies. Speculators who have endeavored to make a feature of this trade, state that the margin of profit is too small and that the risks are too great for them to continue it.

A postmaster, if he knows that a certain letter received at his office is for a person who receives his mail matter from another office, is bound to forward such letter (if properly prepaid), to the proper office without waiting for a request to that effect. No additional postage in such case. This is in accordance with a recent decision of the Department.

The irrepressible curiosity hunter has already made his appearance in the Yellowstone park. The Department of the Interior is informed that some of the most handsome and symmetrical specimens in the entire region have been made almost unsightly by the large masses of pearly incrustations of silver which have been knocked off by memento-hungry visitors.

The farmers of Oregon are wise in their generation. They have built grain warehouses of their own whereby they save from two to four cents on each bushel, and they will handle enough grain the first year to pay for the buildings and cover all expenses.

Florida has a divorce mania. Parties who have lived as husband and wife for many years are now in the majority of those seeking relief from the yoke of matrimonial responsibility. The law on the subject is very lenient and affords relief on nearly trivial grounds, and is likely to be abused in its exercise.

Nature is never so artistic as in the autumn, when the tints of a single leaf put to shame the utmost stretch of human art.

A suit is pending against J. T. Dewease, member of Congress from North Carolina, and Major Blount, an Indian Agent, for intercepting an extortionate proportion of some annuities which passed through their hands to the Indians in Western North Carolina.

A few days since, five geese, owned by a man living near a California gold claim, died from an unknown disease; and on examining the gizzard of one, grain gold sufficient to make a five-dollar piece was found. The remaining four panned out, each, almost the same amount of the precious stuff.

The tobacco business of Tennessee has increased two hundred per cent. within two years.

A Boston editor has recently made a revelation that must have astonished the righteous of that community. Though the population of Chicago exceeds that of Boston by 100,000 people, the number of arrests for drunkenness in the latter city, in 1872, was double the number of arrests in Chicago, for the same vice, and during the same time; and there were over one thousand more fines for disorderly conduct in Boston than in Chicago during that year.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilerating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, October 9, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN McDONALD, Assignee, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

DRY GOODS

FOR

Fall and Winter.

Choice Dry Goods. *Rich* Dry Goods. *Fine* Dry Goods. *Cheap* Dry Goods.

Dry Goods *For Ladies.* Dry Goods *For Men.* Dry Goods *For Misses.* Dry Goods *For Boys.* Dry Goods *For All,*

At Lowest Prices,

AT

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brillianteens, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets & Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

Bailey & Co.

CHESTNUT and 12th Sts.,

PHILADA.,

DEALERS

IN

Diamonds

WS

NOTICE.

DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office,

29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Grand Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address

DR. KAHN,

29 Fifth avenue New York.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, October 9, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN McDONALD, Assignee, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

New Millinery Goods,
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Flowers and Plumes,
New Wings and Tips,
New Trimmings,
New Fringes and Gimps,
New Hair Goods,
New Yarns, all kinds,
Corsets, 37 1-2c, Bargain,
Corsets, 75c, worth $1 25,
New Ladies' Underwear,
New Gents' Underwear,
New Hosiery and Gloves,
New Trimmings
New Notions,
New Toys,
New Fancy Goods,
New Gents' Furnish'g Goods

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

Fall Trade.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,

METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.

Upholstering of all Kinds.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

LITTLE DETECTIVE!

A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.

POLICEMEN

Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the little Detective. From a chamber window they can

OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON

In the houses opposite. For observing the movements in

Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,

Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.

FOR SALE AT

Arizona Diamond Store

PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

New Dark Dress Goods, 12 1-2c.
New Dress Goods, 18 1-3c.
New Tycoon Repps, 18 3-4c.
New Dress Goods, 20c.
New Dress Goods, 25c.
New Shades Poplins, 28c.
New Prints, 6 1-4c.
New Prints, 8c.
New Prints, 10c.
Beautiful Wide Percales, 12 1-2c.
New Bed Comforts, cheap.
New Quilts, all kinds.
New Men's Wear, very low.
New Boys' Wear, very low.
Ladies' Felt Suits, $3 00.
New Fine Dress Goods.
New Medium Dress Goods.
New Plaids, all kinds.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

A. W. IRWIN & CO.,

172 AND 174

*Federal St., All

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 28, 1873.

It will be remembered that some time since we referred to a proposed change in our banking system as advocated by the New York *Bulletin*—that paper improves the occasion of the present condition of financial affairs to again bring forward its scheme. It is proposed that the banks keep two separate accounts for each depositor; one representing cash deposits and the other representing such credits as arise from loans and discounts. The objection urged with most force at the time of its first proposal—the difficulty of getting at any practical way of settling such balances between the banks in their Clearing House operations—has been overcome by nearly all our leading money centers, by the issue of "certificates', backed up with collaterals. This temporary expedient which has been resorted to in New York and elsewhere, the *Bulletin* thinks should be made permanent, and says:

"Checks drawn against deposits cannot be certified, or paid in cash on demand, or be deposited to the credit of the cash account of the depositors. Loan loans and discounts and the credits deposits should only be receivable in payment to all indebtedness due to the banks that issue them on which credit checks are drawn against them. These bank credit checks would this be used and known as purchasing power, and power of paying debts due to the banks—and all banks would accept the certified credit checks on any solvent bank, because these would be cleared through the clearing house, and all balances settled, not in coin, nor legal tenders, nor national currency, but, as now, in clearing house certificates, based on the bills receivable and other loans of the debtor banks, bearing 7 per cent. interest and guaranteed by the debtor banks."

A run upon the banks would then become unknown and suspension impossible, as dealers would know that they could withdraw currency or coin only to the extent of the deposits made in kind.

The whole present banking system is founded on the doctrine of changes, the banks undertaking tacitly to pay on demand in currency all their liabilities, which is a mathematical impossibility, insuring that they will never at any one time be called on to pay more than is in their power.

The suggestion of the *Bulletin* would overcome all this difficulty as the contract of the banks would be to return only *in kind* the deposits made, and as three-fourths of them are composed of discounts or checks drawn against discounts they would then be able to make immediately available all their assets. From the experience of the past month the plan is worth the serious attention of banking circles.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 28, 1873	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Canton	---½	---½	---½	---½	---½	---½
Western Union Tel	82¾	82¾	---¾	83¾	83¾	84¼
Quicksilver	---¼	---¼	---¼	---¼	---¼	---¼
Pacific Mail	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
Adams Express	---½	---½	---½	90	---½	---½
Wells-Fargo Express	---½	57	---½	59	---½	---½
American Express	---½	46½	---½	46½	---½	---½
United States Express	---½	61	62½	62½	62½	64½
New York Central	85¼	86	86	86	86	86
Erie	---½	46¾	---½	46¾	---½	---½
Michigan Central	---½	92	---½	92	---½	---½
Michigan Southern	65¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	65¾	64¾
Illinois Central	---½	124	---½	124	---½	---½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	---½	93¾	---½	93	---½	---½
Chicago and R. I.	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	96	96
Chicago and N. W.—pref	81	80	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	98	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul	---½	27	27	26¾	---½	26¾
St. Paul, pref	---½	58	---½	58	---½	58
Wabash	28¼	28¼	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
Wabash preferred	50	50	---½	50	---½	50
Fort Wayne	90	90	---½	90	---½	---½
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Union Pacific	17	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Ulsinac and Alton	---½	---½	---½	90	---½	---½
Boston, Hartford & Erie	---½	1¾	---½	---½	---½	---½
Harlem	---½	---½	---½	134½	---½	---½
C. C. & I. C.	---½	19¾	---½	19¾	---½	---½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	---½	27	---½	27	---½	---½
Hannibal & St. Jo, pref	---½	37	---½	37	---½	---½

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	111¾
1862	107
1864	107¾
1865	108¼
1865, new	111¾
1867	112¾
1868	112¾
10 40s	108½
New 5s	109¾
Gold	108¾
Currency 6s	121
Tennessees, old	67¾
Tennessees, new	67¾
South Carolinas, July	10
North Carolinas, old	---½
North Carolinas, new	86½
Missouris	93½

—We have been much interested in reading the articles which have lately appeared in the London *Economist* on our "panic." Mr. Bagehot, the editor, has recently published a book entitled "Lombard Street and the Money Market," which shows plainly that he fully understands English finances, and the articles to which we refer indicate that he has not been an idle student of Wall street and its money market with which we are directly interested. In the *Economist* of September 20, we read "The New York banks have for months been in a position of chronic difficulty, a great deal of which arises from the state of the currency. The population in a country like America increases rapidly, and a stationary amount of currency becomes less and less sufficient to do the work required of it. Again, on the other hand, as the wants of the people grow, and the currency does not grow, the currency does not grow, the currency does not grow,

CITY MATTERS.

The Mayor's Auditing Committee.

It is reported, will meet at ten o'clock this morning, to continue the long since abandoned investigation into the accounts of the office. We understand that, among others, Mayor Blackmore and ex-Clerk Patterson have subpœnaed.

Death from Heart Disease.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest over the body of Mrs. Margaret McDay, aged thirty-five years, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, and a verdict of death from valvular heart disease was rendered. Deceased dropped down at the gate of her brother's house, helpless and speechless. Dr. Davis was called, but her life could not be saved. It appears that she had been ailing for a year past.

A Woman Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money.

A rather prepossessing woman named Margaret Durand, *alias* Nellie Durrant, was brought before Alderman Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, on a charge of having passed three ten dollar counterfeit notes of the Poughkeepsie issue, at Foxtown, Marion county. The hearing is made by Messrs. Clay. The hearing in the case was continued until Wednesday of next week.

The Lawrenceville and Evergreen Railroad.

On Monday the new narrow gauge railway running from Minersville to Evergreen was formally opened, and many persons availed themselves of the opportunity of a trip of pleasure. Everybody was handsomely entertained at the residence of Matthew Cridge, Esq., Evergreen, by Mr. Cridge, Robert Hill, Esq., and others. English and by Mr. Pete Fries, of the *Volk Bodt*, in German. Trains will run regularly on the road.

Allegheny Parks.

A meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last evening, and bills to the amount of $1,500 were passed, beside the pay roll, $435.

It was reported that Messrs. Wm. & H. Walker preferred six deer to use encouragement, but there being no place to confine them no action was taken.

It was decided to sow grass upon Monument Hill next spring.

The engineer was instructed to prepare a house for the geese, ducks, &c.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Frank Mayo produced for the second time last evening, Frank Murdoch's pretty picture of frontier life, "Davy Crockett." The audience was larger than that of Monday, and seemed to enjoy the entertainment furnished them fully. The management deserve all praise for the handsome manner in which the play is mounted. In scenery, stage furniture, and dress, all is of not only the latest, but yet given at this house, where such details are always carefully looked after.

Of Mr. Mayo's conception and enactment of the leading and title role we have already spoken. It is his best effort by all odds, and was last night praised from the most critical listeners. It is quiet, yet not tame; powerful, yet not overdrawn. Miss Rose Rand strengthened the good opinion formed of her on the previous evening. Little fault is to be found with either her elocution or action. The portrait she gives of "Eleanor Vaughan" is altogether quite pleasing and satisfactory. The members of the Opera House company showed to better advantage than on Monday evening, having improved the time by further study of lines and their meaning.

"Davy Crockett" will be given for the third time this evening.

Academy of Music.

The Academy was crowded on Monday evening, when the "Magic Talisman" had its first representation; and it was more crowded last night. The play, as was naturally to be expected, ran more smoothly, and gave greater satisfaction. Several of the scenes are most beautiful, far surpassing anything of the kind ever seen on the Pittsburgh stage. Notable among these are the "Palisades at the close of consternation" and the "regions of remorse" to the "fairy palace of pleasure," is dazzling in its beauty.

The dramatic part of the spectacle, as has been said, does not amount to very much; but it is not without merit, and helps to connect the other portions and render them intelligible.

The corps de ballet is a more than ordinarily good one. The "fairies' revels," by Miles Betty and Emily Rigl, Jeannette Prescher and the corpyhees, was executed with much grace and precision. The grand parade and march of the battalion of Cupid was also good, showing that the young ladies have been thoroughly drilled in their movements. The tableaux family came in for a good share of applause, as did also Master Bonnie Runnels's Dutch character dance.

The "Talisman" will be performed at the matinee this afternoon. When the evening comes it will be fifty and twenty five cents, and again this evening. It is the finest play of the kind ever presented here, and will well repay a visit.

Trimble's Varieties.

The sudden fall in the temperature, or some other thing, caused a large crowd to seek comfort combined with first class amusement in this cozy theater last night. Of course, the company did their best to please, and succeeded admirably. The usual nonsense for which they are famous was indulged in this afternoon, and the usual capital bill for to-night.

Notes.

Salvini, the eminent Italian, will give two performances in this city, under Manager Beamer's direction, at Library Hall. The date of his coming is not yet announced, but it will be about the middle of November.

Lydia Thompson and her troupe of burlesquers, blonde and otherwise, will occupy the Opera House stage next week.

Sherry's New York Theater company will appear at the Academy next week, in a dramatization of Wilkie Collins's story, "The Woman in White."

Macfarlette, the great skilful of prestidigitateurs, will put in an appearance at Masonic Hall next Monday evening.

THE MEMPHIS SUFFERERS.

The Aid From the Pittsburgh Fire Department.

We have already noted the fact that the Pittsburgh Fire Department had done better in the matter of contributions to their brother firemen of Memphis in their distress, caused by the yellow fever than any city in the Union. In addition to what has already been reported we are pleased to say that yesterday the Independence Fire Company handed over to Chief Engineer White $185, which makes a total of over $700 already contributed. The following letter to our Chief Engineer explains Mr. White explains itself:

DEAR SIR: I have received through the hands of our President, C. C. Kennett, the sum of ($600) six hundred dollars, to be used for the sick and suffering of the Memphis Fire Department. Words fail to give expression to the heartfelt gratitude of us all to the members of the Pittsburgh Fire Department for the generous and liberal donation in this our time of need. Our affliction is great, but through the generosity of our brother firemen in your city and others, we will be able to give all necessary relief to all firemen and their families. May God bless the one and all in the prayer of the members of Memphis Fire Relief Association.

Gratefully, yours,

A. B. WAVER, Secretary.

THE BLAST FURNACES.

Action of the Employees in Regard to the Reduction.

In yesterday's paper we stated that the workmen employed by some of our furnace companies had accepted the reduction of ten per cent., in wages, while some others had refused to work except at the old rates. A more careful inquiry enables us state that the Lake Superior Company's furnaces, (Mr. Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens;) the Clinton furnaces, Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co.; the Eliza furnaces, Messrs. Langhlin & Co.; and the Isabella furnaces, Messrs. Kloman & Co., are all in blast, and running without interruption, the men having accepted the reduction. The Lucy furnace, Messrs. Carnegie & Co., has ceased operations, the men refusing to work at the reduction. It is understood that the men would now go to work, but that the owners were unwilling that their employees, even at the ten per cent. reduction. There is opposition to the reduction at Soho furnace, (Messrs. Moorhead & Co.,) and also at Lawrenceville furnaces, where they will go out of blast altogether, or continue on, will depend upon the action of the workmen. They cannot run without their complement of men, and if the men think it better to stand idle than to work at the reduction, then the furnaces will have to stop.

THE COAL EXCHANGE

Meeting Yesterday—Indifference of Operators about Resuming Work—The Point Bridge, etc.

A regular meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday at their rooms, corner of Market and Water streets.

The president, John F. Dravo, was in the chair, and I. W. Grubbs was elected secretary.

The full compliment of miners were reported to be at work at Kinney's and Redmon's, in Pool No. 1, and at Gumbert's, in Pool No. 2, at old prices. From the reports of the chairmen in attendance it appeared that the present disposition of the miners in the various pools is to go to work at former prices.

The action of the meeting was to the effect that the operators recognize the extreme necessity of a reduction of prices, and that they are not desirous of resuming at the present rates of coal prices. Some of the miners have resumed work at the old rates, contrary to the instructions of the operators, but were ordered to cease.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wm. Oliver, was adopted:

Resolved, That as rivermen, interested in the navigation of the Ohio river, while we do not oppose the erection of bridges, we will resist the construction of the proposed Point Bridge, and all other bridges, shall be in conformity to the law of Congress, and under the supervision of the Government Board of Engineers, and we respectfully ask Councils to conform their action in the premises to said national law.

Captain R. C. Gray offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe any pier placed at the entrance of the harbor will prove a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and we earnestly protest against any other than a suspension bridge being erected at this point.

Colonel Schoonmaker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Coal Exchange will be open every day at their rooms, corner of Water and Market streets, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of the exchange of views relating to the river interests, and that the regular meetings be held every Tuesday at two o'clock p. m.

THE POINT BRIDGE QUESTION.

The City Solicitor's Opinion.

The opinion of City Solicitor Bigelow to the Bridge Committee, in reply to their communication of the 24th inst., is as follows:

To the Bridge Committee of Councils:

GENTLEMEN—As you are well aware, having originated it, the act of Assembly authorizing the city to purchase and build bridges, contemplates in the building of bridges by Councils, the payment of the cost thereof represented by the bonds of the city, and all interest accrued or to accrue thereon, *either* by the levy and collection of a brid,e tax upon all taxable property within the corporate limits of the city or by the collection of tolls for the use of the bridge or bridges.

Your Committee having determined in preparing the ordinance for submission to Councils for the erection of a bridge at the Point, to so frame it, and as it is framed, to contemplate the payment of the cost of such bridge by the collection of tolls,

If Councils exercise their discretion under said act by directing the payment of the cost of the section of the said act, so far as it related to the appropriation of bridge taxes for the payment of interest want of a levy of such bridge tax on the part of Councils.

The interest on the bonds, accruing between the date of issue and the completion of the bridge, will will, nevertheless, be part of the cost of the structure, and all interest so paid will be a proper charge against the treasury of the bridge. This will be just similar with the case of Penn Avenue Act Improvements, the interest on the bonds between the date of issuance and the collection of the assessments coming out of the general interest appropriation, but which is returned to the treasury when the assessments are paid.

This is in answer to your communication of 24th inst.

Very respectfully,

THOS. S. BIGELOW,

City Attorney.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

Meeting of the Controller, Commissioners, and Committee of Assessors—Interesting Discussion.

A meeting of the committee appointed at the late convention of Assessors, to consult with the Controller and Commissioners relative to adopting some plan whereby a more equitable assessment can be had for the ensuing three years, was held yesterday morning, in the Commissioners' office. Mr. Archibald Fisher, chairman of the committee, presided.

Mr. Scaton said that there now existed a great diversity of practice as to the assessment of occupations, and he would like to see a uniformity throughout the county. He moved that the Controllers and the Commissioners be requested to state their views on the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

Controller Warner said he had thought a good deal on the matter of personal taxation, but to his mind it covered only a portion of the subject. He presumed the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the question of taxation, whether it be on real estate, or personal property, or occupation tax. He did not see how they could well be separated. His idea was to assess every man according to his means. In regard to occupation tax, he thought the better plan would be to assess every man, as near as possible, according to the amount of his income. He believed that now the poorer men are assessed higher, in proportion, than the men of means. Ordinary laborers are assessed at $75, while men who have an income of from $20,000 to $30,000 a year, are assessed at $300, and in no instance did he know of the amount being assessed above $1,000. This is an injustice he would like to see corrected. If you assess the laboring man according to what you put upon him in time to be, and the men of means according to the best information you can obtain of their actual income, you will lighten the load on the former and put the burden where it justly belongs. There is a wrong idea in regard to the increase of valuation. Suppose a laboring man who is now assessed at seventy-five dollars a year is assessed at from three to five hundred dollars a year, the object is not to increase his tax. On the contrary it would be reduced if others are assessed at their real income.

Mr. Scaton said that there are many persons in his district who cannot tell anything about what their real income is. For instance, a laboring man be getting ten dollars a week, but he may be idle quite portion of the year—enough to make his income only four hundred dollars. Manufacturers get five dollars per day, but they are not employed all the year, and you cannot calculate upon their having an income of more than nine hundred dollars.

Mr. W. J. Steen said that there were many laborers in his district who work for eight dollars a week. Mechanics, of course, receive more. If we attempt to adopt a uniformity we will have to act upon each trade or occupation separately.

Mr. Kerr said he did not see any other way than that each assessor would have to rely upon his own judgment and the information he could obtain. For instance, a man piles may make but little more in the course of a year, and receive not more than $1,200, while another may make a number, and have an income of several thousand dollars. Some men make from ten to twelve dollars a week, and are not employed more than half the time. You may assess one laboring man three hundred dollars, and then you would assess another one-half the amount who is employed more than half the time. He thought it impossible to fix a definite amount for any set class of men or mechanics.

Controller Warner said his idea would be for the Assessor to place the amount laboring men and mechanics received, whether they worked at their actual income, provided it is not a ridiculously low amount.

Mr. Scanor said that the Assessors generally go around during the day, when laboring men are not at home. In many houses you will find no one but children, the women being away running the streets somewhere.

Mr. Kerr thought that by inquiry in the neighborhood an assessor could get a close estimate as to the income. He knew of a man leaving him (Clark) a sum of money. Did he tell him so? If he did, he told a different story here. He said McCully told him he would put his property in other names, as he would not need any endorsers. He told Major Frew that McCully told him twice that the paper was given to protect him against endorsements. Clark did not dare to deny this statement of Mr. Frew.

The whole transaction has a smell of the grave about it. Clark never told anybody about it—not even his wife. The money was given him before Clark had got McCully's indorsements, amounting to $35,000, and afterwards increased the sum to $55,000—and yet he swears that he did not know he was worth $80,000 in the world—and he wanted to offset these outrageous lies by the testimony of his wife, this, except those for the Commonwealth. The Judge said that was the matter was different, and Mr. Moore stated that in a habeas corpus case, as this was, parties on both sides should be heard. The Judge so allowed it, when Mr. Moore proceeded to call witnesses.

Frank Schuettler was sworn, and his testimony interpreted by Squire Hagerman. He stated that he was at home that Thursday evening, and also Friday evening; he went to bed about nine o'clock on Thursday night, and his wife went about a quarter of an hour afterwards; his wife slept in the same room; they did not sleep in the same bed; the beds were about two yards apart; he got up on Friday and Saturday mornings about six o'clock; his wife, Catharine, got up these mornings about five o'clock; she did not get up at any time during the night; Jos. was in the room on those two nights when he went to bed; his second son slept with John, Frank, and George Schuettler; they slept in the double bed; on Friday and Saturday mornings about six o'clock; his wife, Catharine, got up these mornings about five o'clock; she did not get up at any time during the night; John